SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Osnovye voprosy razvitiia rechnogo transporta. [The main problems of development of river transportation]. (Planovoe khoz-vo, 1945, no. 4, p. 38-50). "Very little data, but discusses failings and plans for improvement." DLC: HC331.P52

Rechnoi transport v novoi stalinskoi piatiletke. [River transportation in the new Stalin five-year plan]. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1947. 142 p. illus., map. DLC: HE675.Sh5

Zadachi rechnogo transporta v 1945 godu. [The problems of river transportation in 1945]. (Rechnoi transport, 1945, no. 1-2, p. 1-4). DLC: TC601.R4

Zadachi rechnogo transporta v 1948 g. [The problems of river transportation in 1948]. (Rechnoi transport, 1948, no. 2, p. 1-5). DLC: TC601.R4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

SHASHKOV, Z. A.

"River Transport in the New Stalin Five-Year Plan" (Rechnoy Transport v Novoy Stalinskoy Pyatiletke), Moscow, 1947 [illegible]

Excerpts from above book in D 162525, 12 Jan 55

SHIGIN, Z. A.

Rechnoi transport SSSR i ego rol' v gruzooborote strany. [River transportation of the USSR and its role in the general freight traffic]. Stenogramma publichnoi lektsii prochitannoi v Moskve. Moskva [Pravda] 1949. 27 p.

Contents.- Water resources of the country and their utilization.- The Struggle of the Bolshevist party for reconstruction of river transportation.-River transport during the Patriotic war.-The basic problems of river transport in the new five-year plan.-Towards further development of river transportation. LC: HE675.S44

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

S[illegible], Z. A.

Uspeshno vypolnit' plan 1951 g. / To fulfill successively the 1951 plan_/ (Rechnoi transport, 1951, no. 1, p. 1-4). DLC: TC8C1.R4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

1. SHASHKOV, K. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Inland Water Transportation

7. Development of river transport in the course of the fifth five-year plan. Rech. transp. No. 6 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SMIRNOV, S. A.

Moscow-Volga

Moscow, port of five seas. Por. i flot. no. 6 (1952)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

[redacted], P. A.

Volga - Don Canal

Reform navigation of the Volga-Don. Gidrotekhnika [illegible] no. 4. 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

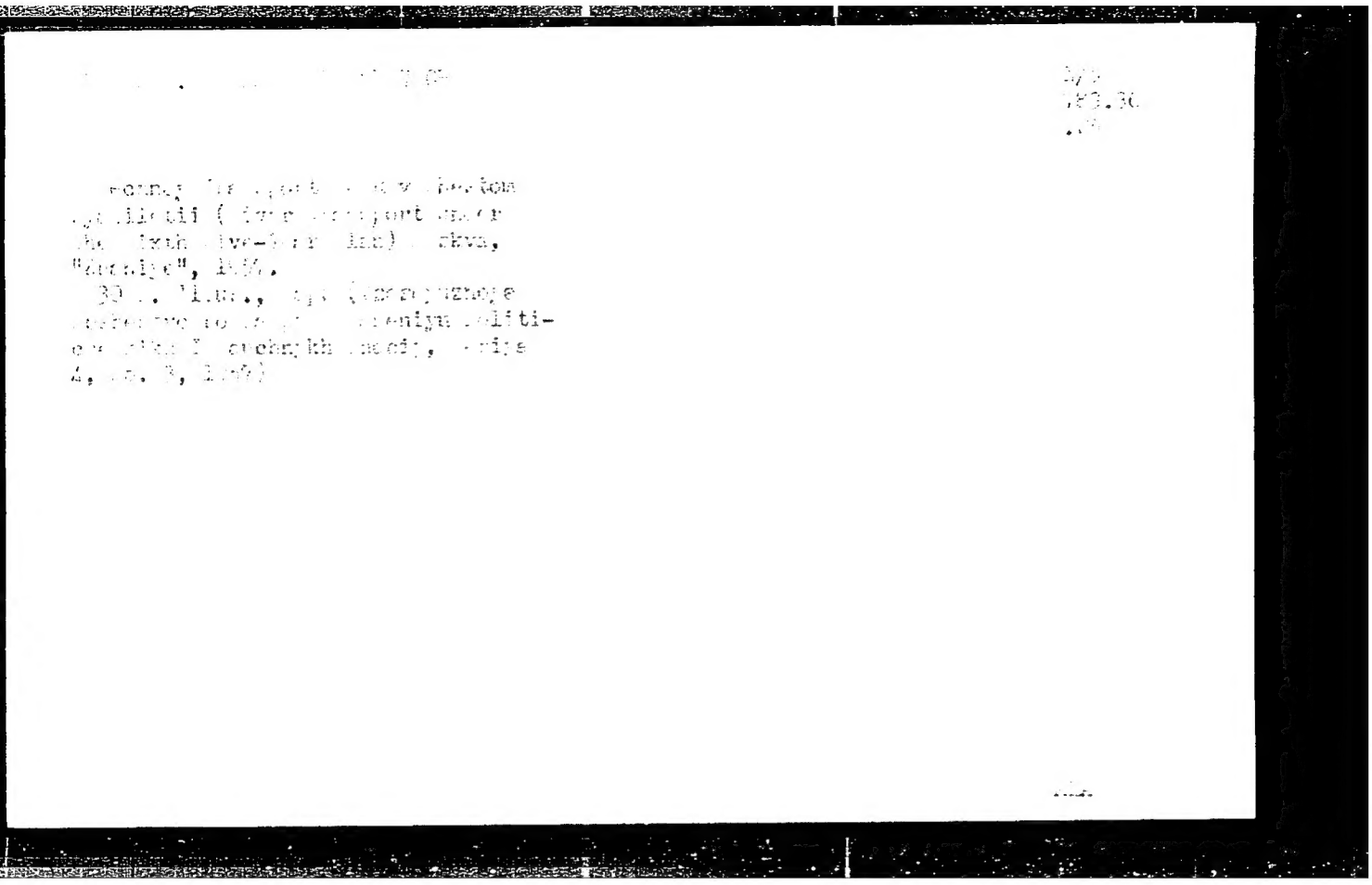
SHASHKOV, Z.A., ministr morskogo i rechnogo flota SSSR.

Our tasks. Mor.i rech.flot 13 no.1:1-4 My '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Shipping)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

A summary of the past navigation season and our tasks for the coming year. Rech.transp. 15 no.1:1-6 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota.
(Inland water transportation)



SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Development of river transportation in the Chinese People's Republic. Rech.transp. 16 no.10:4-9 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(China--Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Development of inland water transportation druing 40 years of Soviet government (1917-1957). Rech.transp.16 no.11:1-3 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Zosima Alekseyevich; LENINA, L.I., red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Water transportation in the Chinese People's Republic] Vodnyi transport Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 37 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.4, no.11) (MIRA 11:6)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR (for Shashkov)
(China--Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Growth outlook for inland shipping in the R.S.F.S.R. during the period 1959-1965. Rech. transp. 17 no. 7:6-10 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota.
(Inland water transportation)

ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; GRISHMANOV, I.A.; FROLOV, V.S.; SHASHKOV, Z.A.; YEFREMOV, M.T.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; NOVIKOV, I.T.; NOSOV, R.P.; ASKOCHENSKIY, A.N.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; GABDANK, K.A.; LEVIN, I.A.; GINZBURG, S.Z.; ALEKSANDROV, A.P.; KOMZIN, I.V.; OZEROV, I.N.; SOSNIN L.A.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; NAYMUSHIN, I.I.; INYUSHIN, M.V.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; RUSSO, G.A.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; PLATONOV, N.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PROMYSLOV, V.F.; ERISTOV, V.S.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; KASATKIN, M.V.; ALEKSANDROV, M.Ya.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.

Fedor Georgievich Loginov; obituary. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:1-2 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Loginov, Fedor Georgievich, 1900-1958)

SHASHKOV, Zosima Alekseyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: ORLOV, D.A.; KARASEV, N.Ye.; RUMYANTSEV, S.M.; SVIRIDOV, A.A.. ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[River transportation of the U.S.S.R. and prospects for its development] Rechnoi transport RSFSR i perspektivy ego razvitiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Our tasks for 1959. Rech.transp. 18 no.1:1 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Our objectives for the second year of the seven-year plan period.
Rech.transp. 19 no.1:1-4 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z.A.

Improving the transportation system and speeding up technical progress in river transportation. Rech. transp. 19 no.4:5-8 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ministr rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(Inland water transportation)

SHASHKOV, Z. A., Cand Tech Sci -- "Prospects and methods of improving the interior water transport." Len, 1961. (Min of River Fleet RSFSR. Lenin Inst of Water Transport) (KL, 8-61, 251)

SHASHKOV, Z., inzh.

Complete utilization of water resources and new waterways. Rech. transp. 20 no.6:27-30 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Water resources development) (Canals)

SHASHKOV, Z., kand. tekhn. nauk

New waterway. Rech. transp. 21 no.1:29-31 Ja '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Baltic Sea—Waterways)
(Black Sea—Waterways)

SHASHKOVA, L. I.

V-4

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Analeptics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98481

Author : Sukharova, R.I., Shashkova, L.I., Kolesnichenko, [illegible]

Inst : Moscow Medico-Stomatologic Institute.

Title : Reactivity of the Organism in Experimental Aminopterine Periodontosis.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. raboty stud. Mosk. med. stomatol. in-ta, 1957, vyp 2, ch. 1, 26-29.

Abstract : In control experiments, strychnine (in a dosage of 0.2-0.4 mg per rat) induced convulsions in all animals taken for the experiment. After introduction of aminopterine to animals, the convulsions under influence of strychnine were observed in those cases when strychnine was applied in large doses (15 mg) or when aminopterine was introduced during a short period in small doses.

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/001/022/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Vinogradova, M. A., Shashkova, M. N.

TITLE: Study of the distribution of cadmium and dispersed metals in the process of ore concentration and lead production at the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 9, abstract 1G72 ("Sb. tr. Gos. n.-i. int tsvetn. met.", 1959, no. 15, 562-576)

TEXT: At the combine an investigation was carried out as to the distribution of Cd, rare and dispersed metals in the process of concentrating Pb-Zn ores and the metallurgical processing of Pb concentrates. It was established that in the process of enrichment, Cd and Ga are transferred preeminently into the Zn concentrate, Tl, Hg, Se, and Ge - into the lead concentrate, Tl - into the pyrite, and considerable losses of these metals are incurred in the tails. The basic raw material for the metallurgical extraction of Cd and dispersed metals at the combine are dusts from the agglomeration and the smelting plants into which pass (in %): Hg 90 - 95, Cd 85, Tl 30, Te 51.4, Se 45, In 10.5. In, Tl, Ga, and Ge pass preeminently into the slag. Te is divided between the slag

Card 1/2

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Study of the distribution ...

and matte, while Hg and Se are lost with the exhaust gases. At the present time, of the 8 rare and dispersed metals present in the local raw material only Cd and Tl are extracted on an industrial scale. Measures are indicated for increasing the extraction of Cd and Tl and for organizing the extraction of Se, Hg, In, and Te.

M. Lipets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GEL'PERIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; PEBALK, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHICHERINA, T.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHASHKOVA, M.N., inzh.

Horizontal multistage atomizing extractor. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:1-3 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VINOGRADOVA, M. A.; SHASHKOVA, M. N.

Studying the behavior of thallium in the process of the hydrolytic purification of solutions from iron and arsenic. TSvet. met. 33 no.8:58-61 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po tsvetnym metallam.
(Thallium) (Hydrometallurgy) (Zinc--Metallurgy)

GEL'PERIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; PEBALK, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHASHKOVA, M.N.

Horizontal multistage tube-still extractor. Khim.prom. no.6:427-433 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Extraction apparatus)

GEL'PERIN, N. I.; PERALK, V. L.; YURCHENKO, L. D.; ASSMUS, M. G.; BARANOVA, Z. P.; SHASHKOVA, M. N.; CHICKERINA, T. G.; ZAMYSHLYAYEV, V. G.; CHERKOMOV, Yu. K.; KUZNETSOVA, M. I.

"Investigations in the field of the technique of liquid extraction."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Inst of Light Chemical Technology.

PEBALK, V.L ; GEL'PERIN N.I.; SHASHKOVA, M.N.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I.

Calculation of the processes of liquid extraction from multicomponent solutions. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:212-217 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

MAKAROV, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHITOV, B.N., inzhener; SHASHKOVA, T.D., inzhener; SHTEYN, I.Ya., inzhener; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P., inzhener.

Preliminary heat treatment of coals for coking. Koks i khim. no.4:12-17 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Coal--Carbonization)

L 36199-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4
MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4047512 S/0129/64/000/010/0058/0060

29
B

AUTHOR: Okenko, A. P.; Shashkova, V. K.

TITLE: The brittleness of Kh25T steel

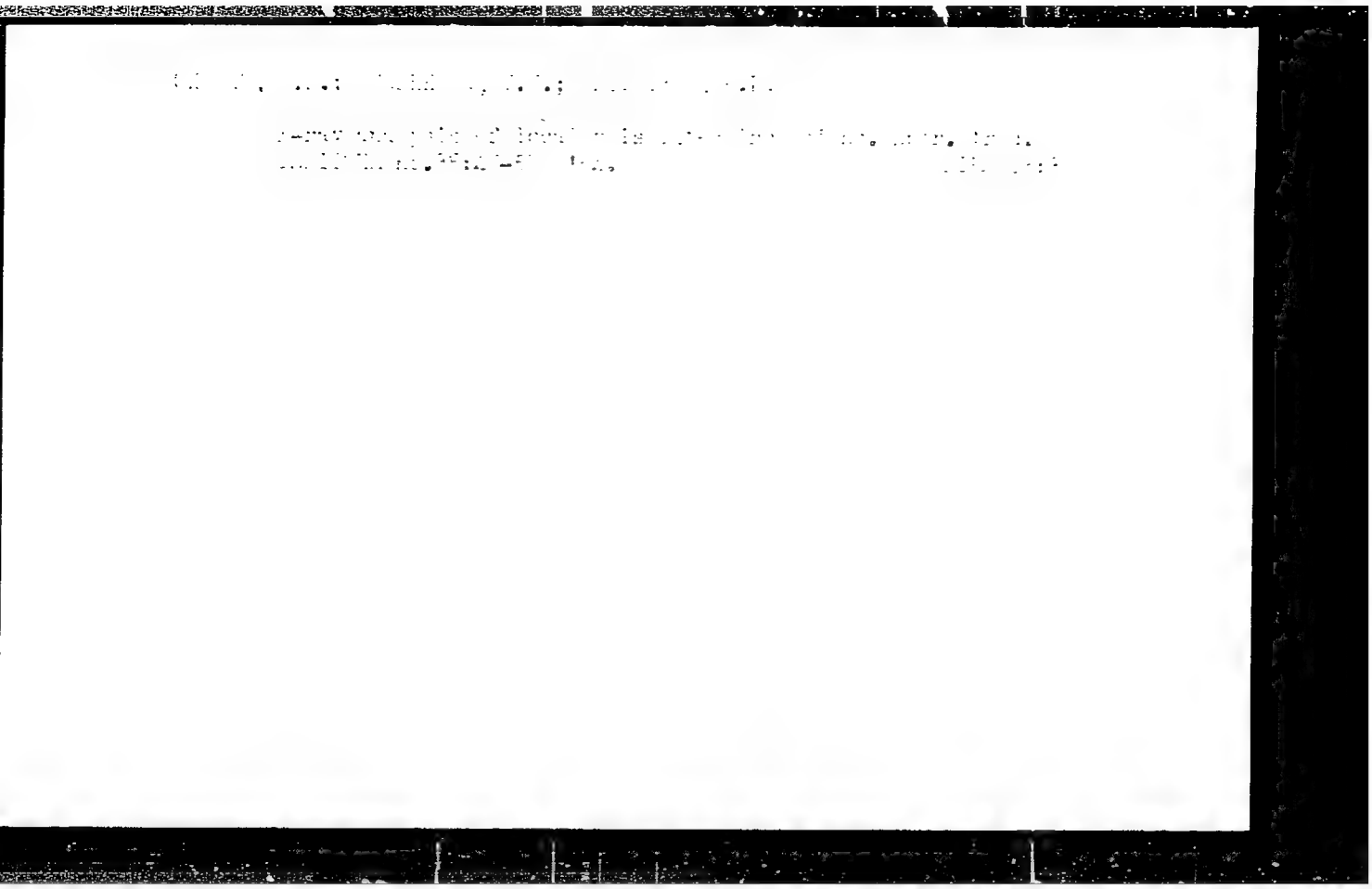
SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10, 1964, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: brittleness, impact toughness, hardness/ Kh25T steel

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the kinetics of brittleness as it develops in Kh25T steel and recommend the optimal heat treatment for hot rolled 8, 10 and 20 mm thick sheets. Maximum brittleness was observed at 450 to 500C (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) within the initial 1 to 2 minutes and it was accompanied by a drastic decline in impact toughness and maximum increase in hardness. In finished 20 to 25 mm thick sheets brittleness was eliminated by repeated heating at 780C and subsequent drastic cooling. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (Volgograd "Red October"

Card 1/8



ANTIPOV, K.I.; TYURIN, Ye.I.; SHASHKOVA, V.K.

It is necessary to specify heat-treatment conditions for 36G2S steel according to State Standard 4543-61. Standartizatsiia 29 no.7:60-61 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 19004-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5000715 S/0191/64/000/012/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Berlin, A.A., Kefeli, T.Ya., Sivergin, Yu.M., Filippovskaya, Yu.M., Ivakina, I.P. Shashkova, V.T.

TITLE: Properties of cured polyester acrylates with varying polymerization coefficients

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 12, 1964, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylic resin, polyester acrylate, cured polymer, polymer mechanic property, polymerization coefficient, polymerization initiator, polymethacrylate

ABSTRACT: Homologs of dimethacrylate-bis-(diethyleneglycol) phthalate (MDF) with a coefficient of polymerization of 1-5 were homopolymerized or copolymerized with a free radical initiator; the solids obtained showed a monotonous decrease in hardness and increase in relative elongation and impact toughness with increasing length and flexibility of the oligomer block, while the tensile strength reached a maximum at a polymerization coefficient of 2. The liquid homologs with a polymerization coefficient 1-5, 8, and 20, a viscosity of 60-8000 centistokes a molecular weight of 500-5000, and having the general formula $H_2C{:}C(CH_3)C(:O)OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2O-[-C(:O)\ C_6H_4C(:O)OCH_2CH_2O-CH_2CH_2O-]_n-C(:O)C(CH_3){:}CH_2$ (n being the coefficient of polymerization) were obtained by a previously published method of condensation from phthalic anhydride, diethylene glycol, and methacrylic acid. The homo- and 0.5:0.5 copolymers were glassy or elastomeric solids, depending on

Card 1/2

L 19004-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000745

the coefficient of polymerization, and the mechanical strength of the copolymers was slightly improved as compared with the properties of the homopolymers. The increase in tensile strength with a decrease in the coefficient of polymerization from 5 to 2 is ascribed to an increase in crosslinking, while the lower strength at a coefficient of 1 is ascribed to structural stress and a decrease in orientation capability. Swelling tests in acetone vapor proved that swelling increased with the magnitude of the oligomer block, as expected from the theory, along with increases in water absorption and combustibility. The polymers were resistant to aqueous solution of 1 and 10% NaOH, 3 and 30% H_2SO_4, 10% NaCl, 5% CH_3COOH, and to ethane and heptane, but not to dichloroethane, 5% phenol, or concentrated H_2SO_4. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures and 1 chemical formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

BELYAYEV, B.Ye.; SHASHKOVA, Ye.I.

Method of preventing the foaming of bitumen. Avt. dor. 27 no.2:23-24 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.; SHASHKOVA, Ye.M.

Synthesis of alkylthioboric acid esters from trialkylborines and thioborates. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.5:916-917 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Boric acid) (Boron compounds)

SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.; SHASHKOVA, Ye.M.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Reactions of triethylthioborate with amines. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim. nauk no.5:918-919 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Boric acid) (Amines)

25047
S/062/61/000/006/009/010
B118/B220

15.8150

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Shchegoleva, T. A., Shashkova, Ye. M., Sheludyakov, V. D.

TITLE: Polymers and trimers of alkyl mercapto-boranes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 1163

TEXT: The authors stated that the reaction of diborane with mercaptans (1:2) in ether results in polymer alkyl mercapto-boranes. The diborane reacts with methyl mercaptan, forming a solid polymer $(CH_3SBH_2)_x$ which had been synthesized previously by A.Burg and R. Wagner (see below) without the use of a solvent. On reaction of ethyl mercaptan or n-butyl mercaptan with diborane, glass-like polymers of ethyl mercapto-borane $(C_2H_5SBH_2)_x$ or of n-butyl mercapto-borane $(n\text{-}C_4H_9SBH_2)_x$ are obtained after elimination of the ether by distillation. The polymers of ethyl mercapto-borane and n-butyl mercapto-borane are converted gradually at room temperature to the corresponding trimers of alkyl mercapto-borane.

Card 1/3

25047
S/062/61/000/006/009/010
B110/B220

Polymers and trimers of alkyl...

The trimer of ethyl mercapto-borane $(C_2H_5SBH_2)_3$ has the following constants: boiling at 94-96°C (1 mm Hg); $d_4^{20} = 0.9772$; $n_D^{20} = 1.5323$; data obtained: H_{act} 2.98; 2.90; B 14.37 %; 14.27 %; molecular weight (determined cryoscopically): 217.8; 220.2. The trimer of n-butyl mercapto-borane decomposes on vacuum distillation: $d_4^{20} = 0.9376$; $n_D^{20} = 1.5130$; data obtained: H_{act} 2.17; 2.15; B 10.23; 10.32 %; molecular weight: 293.3; 294.9 corresponding to $(C_4H_9SBH_2)_3$. The solid polymer of methyl mercapto-borane is stable; however, when it is dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, it is converted to the trimer of methyl mercapto-borane: boiling at 80-81°C (1.5 mm Hg); $d_4^{20} = 1.0121$; $n_D^{20} = 1.5483$; data obtained: H_{act} 3.46; 3.37; B 17.80; 17.30 %; molecular weight: 182.5; 183.6 corresponding to $(CH_3SBH_2)_3$. The trimers of alkyl mercapto-boranes are fairly stable against the action of air and water. There is 1 non-Soviet-

Card 2/3

Polymers and trimers of alkyl...

bloc reference. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A. Burg, R. Wagner, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 76, 3307 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1961

Card 3/3

structure, are virtually unaffected by air, not completely oxidized by hydrogen peroxide and are very slowly hydrolyzed by heating. They yield the corresponding borates by alcoholysis. This reaction is slow at room temperature, accelerating as the temperature rises. Alkyl mercaptoborane trimers and mercaptanes only react at 100 - 120°C, yielding large amounts of alkyl thioborates. 53% methyl thioborate and 89% ethyl thioborate were obtained by boiling a mixture of high-boiling mercaptane and trimer.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1962

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.; SHASHKOVA, Ye.M.; SHELUDYAKOV, V.D.

Organoboron compounds. Report No.102: Monalkylmercapto derivatives of borane. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1218-1223 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Boron organic compounds)

S/062/63/000/003/006/018
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Shchegoleva, T. A., Shashkova, Ye. M., and Mikhaylov, B. M.

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. Communication 113. Reduction of alkyl thioborates to dialkyl mercapto-boranes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1963, 494 - 497

TEXT: It was found that ethyl thioborate, n-propyl thioborate, n-butyl thioborate, isopropyl thioborate, and tert-butyl thioborate react with $LiAlH_4$ in nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature to give the corresponding dialkyl mercapto-boranes: $4(RS)_3B + LiAlH_4 \rightarrow 4(RS)_2BH + LiSR + Al(SR)_3$. The yield is 73 - 85 %. Reaction of methyl thioborate with $LiAlH_4$, however, did not give dimethyl mercapto-borane but a stable complex. This was confirmed by the following reaction: $(CH_3S)_3B + LiH \rightarrow [(CH_3S)_3BH]Li$. The resultant lithium-trimethyl-mercapto-boronhydride is a colorless solid substance which is heat-resistant up to 300°C and decomposes to LiCl,

Organoboron compounds. ....

methyl mercaptane and dimethyl mercapto-borane when equimolar quantities of HCl are added, Dimethyl mercapto-borane cannot be prepared in pure condition, as it is partially dimerized even by distillation in vacuo.

This dimerization:  , $\bar{\nu}$ = 2470, 2416 cm^{-1}, is 42 % for R = CH_3, 17 % for R = i-C_3H_7, and 0 % for R = tert-C_4H_9.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1962

L 19490-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb RPL
RM/WW/JW
ACCESSION NR: AP5002072 S/0062/64/000/002/0365/0367

AUTHOR: Shchegoleva, T. A.; Shashkova, Ye. M.; Kiselev, V. G.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

TITLE: Hydroboridation of dienes with chloroborane

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1964, 365-367

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, chloroborane, boron addition, diene boridation, diallyl, pentadiene, butadiene, borocyclopentane

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the effect of the nature of the diene on addition across the double bond, the authors studied the addition of chloroborane to diallyl, pentadien-1,4 and butadien-1,3 in ether solution at room temperature. Chromatography and degradation of the reaction products showed that diallyl adds primarily in the 1,6 position (74%), with smaller amounts of 1,5 and 2,5 addition products. Fractional distillation of this mixture resulted in good yields of pure 1-chloroborocyclopentane. Addition to pentadien-1,4 took place in both the 1,5 and 1,4 positions (53% and 47%, respectively), while addition to butadien-1,3 was mostly in the 1,4 position (75%), with 21% of the 1,3 addition product. The reaction conditions and yields are given. Orig. art. has: 2 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk

Card 1/2

L 19490-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002072

SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A., SHASHKOVA, Ye.M.; KISELEV, V.G.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Organoboron compounds. Part 158: Hydroboration of dienes by n- butylmercaptoborane. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:1078-1083 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHASHKOVA, Z.P., vetvrach

Treating wounds with ionized air. Veterinariia 35 no.8:66-67 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Air, Ionized--Therapeutic use) (Wounds--Treatment)

84880

S/079/60/030/010/021/030
B001/B066

53700 only 1273, 2209
11.1250

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Zubkov, I. A., Grinevich, K. P., Shashkova, Z. S., and Kleynovskaya, M. A.

TITLE: Fluoroaryl Methyl Silane Chlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3380 - 3382

TEXT: The authors of the present paper synthesized some fluoroaryl silane chlorides and studied their reactions with ethyl alcohol. These fluoroaryl silane chlorides were obtained according to the following Scheme:

$FRBr + Mg \longrightarrow FRMgBr$

$FRMgBr + R'SiCl_3 \longrightarrow FRSiR'Cl_2$ (R = alkyl, R' = aryl). According to this reaction, p-fluorophenyl magnesium bromide and o- and p-fluorobenzyl magnesium bromides were obtained. Irrespective of the high yield of the organomagnesium compound (95-96%), the yields of the end products (p-fluorophenyl methyl silane dichloride, p-fluorophenyl methyl silane

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Fluoroaryl Methyl Silane Chlorides

S/079/60/030/010/021/030
B001/B066

monochloride, p-fluorobenzyl methyl silane dichloride, o-fluorobenzyl methyl silane dichloride) were only 40-45%. A large quantity of di-(fluoroaryl) methyl silane chlorides and other reaction products formed in this process could not be separated. Table 1 presents the separated and identified compounds along with their constants. Fluoroaryl methyl ethoxy silanes were obtained from compounds synthesized according to the Scheme $FRSiR'Cl_2 + 2C_2H_5OH \longrightarrow FRSiR'(OC_2H_5)_2 + 2HCl$. This reaction took place when passing the reactants through a column filled with Raschig glass rings at 60°C. This experimental set-up hampered the development of side reactions occurring when alkyl and aryl halogen silanes are esterified, and giving water, HCl, and alcohol. The silanes of p-fluorophenyl methyl diethoxy, o-fluorobenzyl methyl diethoxy, and p-fluorobenzyl methyl diethoxy have thus been synthesized (up to 45% yield). Their properties are specified in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 2 Czechoslovakian, 1 US, 1 British, and 1 Canadian.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1959

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25599
S/191/61/000/008/005/006
B110/B201

AUTHORS: Shashkova, Z. S., Grinevich, K. P., Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1961, 20 - 21

TEXT: Mixed alkyl chlorobromosilanes have been heretofore little studied. The literature offers descriptions of methods of synthesizing ethyl dichloro bromo silane and ethyl chloro dibromo silane by the bromination of ethyl trichloro silane in ethyl bromide over five days at normal temperature, as well as of the regrouping of ethyl trichloro silane and ethyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous $AlCl_3$. Methyl dichloro bromo silane and methyl chloro dibromo silane were obtained by Makato Kunado (Ref 2: J. Inst. Polytech. Osaca City Unive. Ser. C, 2, 131 (1952); C. A., 48, 11303 (1954)) by regrouping methyl trichloro silane with methyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous $AlCl_3$ during 74 - 120 hr at 190 - 200°C. The authors synthesized methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane by bromination of methyl

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst at 0° - 30°C. In case of equimolecular amounts of methyl dichloro silane and bromine, the latter did not participate in the reaction, not even during ⩾ 30 hr. The bromine excess in the reaction medium forms due to the removal of mpthyl dichloro silane in the escaping hydrogen bromide current. Methyl dichloro silane is collected in the collecting vessel cooled by dry-ice and acetone, while HBr is collected in a distilled water bottle. The bromination of methyl dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst with methyl dichloro silane excess is completed within 5 - 6 hr according to the following scheme

$$CH_3SiHCl_2 + Br_2 \rightarrow CH_3SiBrCl_2 + HBr$$
$$2CH_3SiBrCl_2 \rightarrow CH_3SiBr_2Cl + CH_3SiCl_3$$
$$2CH_3SiBr_2Cl \rightarrow CH_3SiBrCl_2 + CH_3SiBr_3$$

A

the bromine being fully used up. If the reaction products are separated on a rectifying column, methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane will be separated in addition to methyl

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

dichloro silane and methyl trichloro silane (Table 1). Raman spectra were taken by an ИСП-51(ISP-51) spectroscope for the abovementioned compounds. Frequencies were found in the spectra, the intensity of which is visually estimated by the "deci-point" scale:

$CH_3SiBrCl_2$ — 145(8), 202(7), 218(8), 355(1), 389(10), 422(0), 474(0), 522(7), 569(4), 755(6), 799(2), 1261(2), 1405(4), 2212(0), 2914(9), 2986(7) $см^{-1}$. (B)

CH_3SiBr_2Cl — 119(5), 139(5), 192(7); 209(4), 355(10), 391(1), 465(1), 547(4), 753(5), 797(2), 1262(2), 1402(4), 2914(8), 2985(6) $см^{-1}$.

CH_3SiBr_3 — 112(4), 136(2), 164(5), 191(6), 298(1), 325(9), 356(6), 465(4), 536(0), 746(6), 796(1), 1261(2), 1399(3), 2914(8), 2985(6) $см^{-1}$.

The data obtained were compared with those of the methyl trichloro silane spectrum, in which the frequency of the $SiCl_3$ group amounts to

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450 cm^{-1}. The frequency of the $SiBr_n$, Cl_{3-n} (n = 1,2,3) group is believed to be within 300 and 400 cm^{-1}. In fact, an intense band is found in this region in all chloro bromo silane spectra: CH_3SiBr_3: 325 cm^{-1}; CH_3SiBr_2Cl: 355 cm^{-1}; $CH_3SiBrCl_2$: 389 cm^{-1}. In addition, more lines were found in the spectra of the compounds concerned than in the corresponding chlorosilanes, which is indicative of a diminution of the molecular symmetry and the possible presence of admixtures. The absence of an intense characteristic frequency in the region of 300 - 400 cm^{-1} is evidence of the absence of a C-Br bond. The compound containing this bond may be present in a small amount (presence of 536 and 569 cm^{-1} frequencies). A diminution of the intense band frequency from 389 cm^{-1} to 325 cm^{-1} with a rise of the number of bromine and silicon atoms is observed in the spectra, which fact is explained by a mass increase when substituting a bromine atom for the chlorine atom in chloro silane. The Raman spectrum of the fraction boiling at 64 - 70°C was taken to support the suggested reaction scheme. The most

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

intense line is the line with 450 cm^{-1} frequency, which is characteristic of methyl trichloro silane. 173 g (1.5 mol) of methyl dichloro silane and 2 g of Fe powder were filled into a flask equipped with return-flow cooler, dropping funnel, and ground-in thermometer. Flask and return-flow cooler were cooled by salt water. After the flask contents were cooled down to 15°C, bromine was slowly added by drops. 160 g of bromine (1 mol) were added at such a velocity as to keep the temperature of the mass at 15 - 20°C. The resulting hydrogen bromide passes through two collecting vessels joined in series and cooled by dry-ice in acetone, and an absorption vessel with distilled water. The time of reaction was 5 hr. The reaction products (220 g) were separated into the following fractions in the column (a = fraction; b = residue and losses).

(a) I фракция	37—65°	17,5 г
II »	65—68°	5,7 г
III »	68—86°	9,5 г
IV »	86—88°	84,0 г
V »	88—105°	5,0 г
VI »	105—110°	70,3 г
VII »	110—129°	0,9 г
VIII »	129—131°	17,1 г
Кубовый остаток и потери (b)		9,8 г

(c)

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

The collecting bottle contains methyl dichloro silane with small amounts of methyl trichloro silane as admixtures. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation. There are 2 tables and 4 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref 1: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 375 (1952).. Ref 3: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 750 (1952). Ref 4: A. Lee Smith, J. Chem. Phys., 21, no. 11, 1997 (1953).

(1) Взято в реакцию, г		(2)	(3)	I фракция (4)		II фракция (4)		III фракция (4)	
CH_3SiHCl_2	Br_2	железный порошок	Температура бромирования °C	т. кип. °C (5)	количество г (6)	т. кип. °C (5)	количество г (6)	т. кип. °C (5)	количество г (6)
74	80	2	0	88	16	109	32	131,5	14
173	160	2	5±2	86—88	79	107	58,1	129—131	17
173	160	2	15—20	86—88	84	105—110	70,3	129—131	17,1

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

Table 1: Conditions of bromination of methyl dichloro silane and results of fractionation of products obtained. 1) entered into reaction, g; 2) Fe powder; 3) bromination temperature, °C; 4) fraction; 5) boiling point; 6) amount, g.

X

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ANDRIANOV, K.A.; ZUBKOV, I.A.; GRINEVICH, K.P.; SHASHKOVA, Z.S.; KLEYNOVSKAYA, M.A.

Methylfluoroarylchlorosilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3380-3382 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Silane)

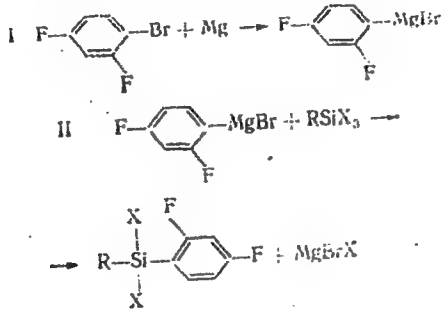
38065
S/191/62/000/006/006/016
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Shashkova, Z. S., Orinevich, K. P., Andrianov, K. A.

TITLE: Reactions of fluorophenyl magnesium bromides with alkyl chlorosilanes and alkyl ethoxysilanes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1962, 18-19

TEXT: The reaction takes place as follows



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Reactions of fluorophenyl....

The following reactions were tested: 2,4-difluorophenyl magnesium bromide (I) with methyl trichlorosilane (II) and dimethyl dichlorosilane (III); 3,5-difluorophenyl magnesium bromide (IV) with II; and p-fluorophenyl magnesium bromide (V) with II. At room temperature, II together with V forms methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-dichlorosilane in a yield of 45-50%, and together with I 24.3% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-dichlorosilane. Likewise III reacts more readily with V to form 24.1-28.2% dimethyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-chlorosilane, than with I, 19.8% dimethyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-chlorosilane being formed. Fluorophenyl magnesium bromides react with methyl triethoxysilane (VI) as follows: $R_FMgBr + CH_3Si(OR)_3 \rightarrow R_FSi(CH_3)(OR)_2 + MgBr(OR)$, where $R_F = C_6H_4F$, $C_6H_3F_2$, and $R = C_2H_5$. I together with VI forms 25.7% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane. 12.8% methyl-bis-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane is formed at a ratio of 1:1. With excess Grignard reagent (1.5 mole/mole), 9.4% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane and 5.6% methyl-bis-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane are formed. V together with VI forms 38.1% methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane. 24.5% methyl-bis-(p-fluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane and 19.1% methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane are obtained with greater quantities of Grignard

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reagent. The 1113 and 1159 cm^{-1} bands of $(p\text{-}FC_6H_4)Si(CH_3)(OC_2H_5)_2$ indicate a para-substituted group in the fluorophenyl radical, and with $(F_2C_5H_3)Si(CH_3)(OC_2H_5)_2$ the 1000-1200 cm^{-1} bands indicate an asymmetrical, trisubstituted radical. There is 1 table.

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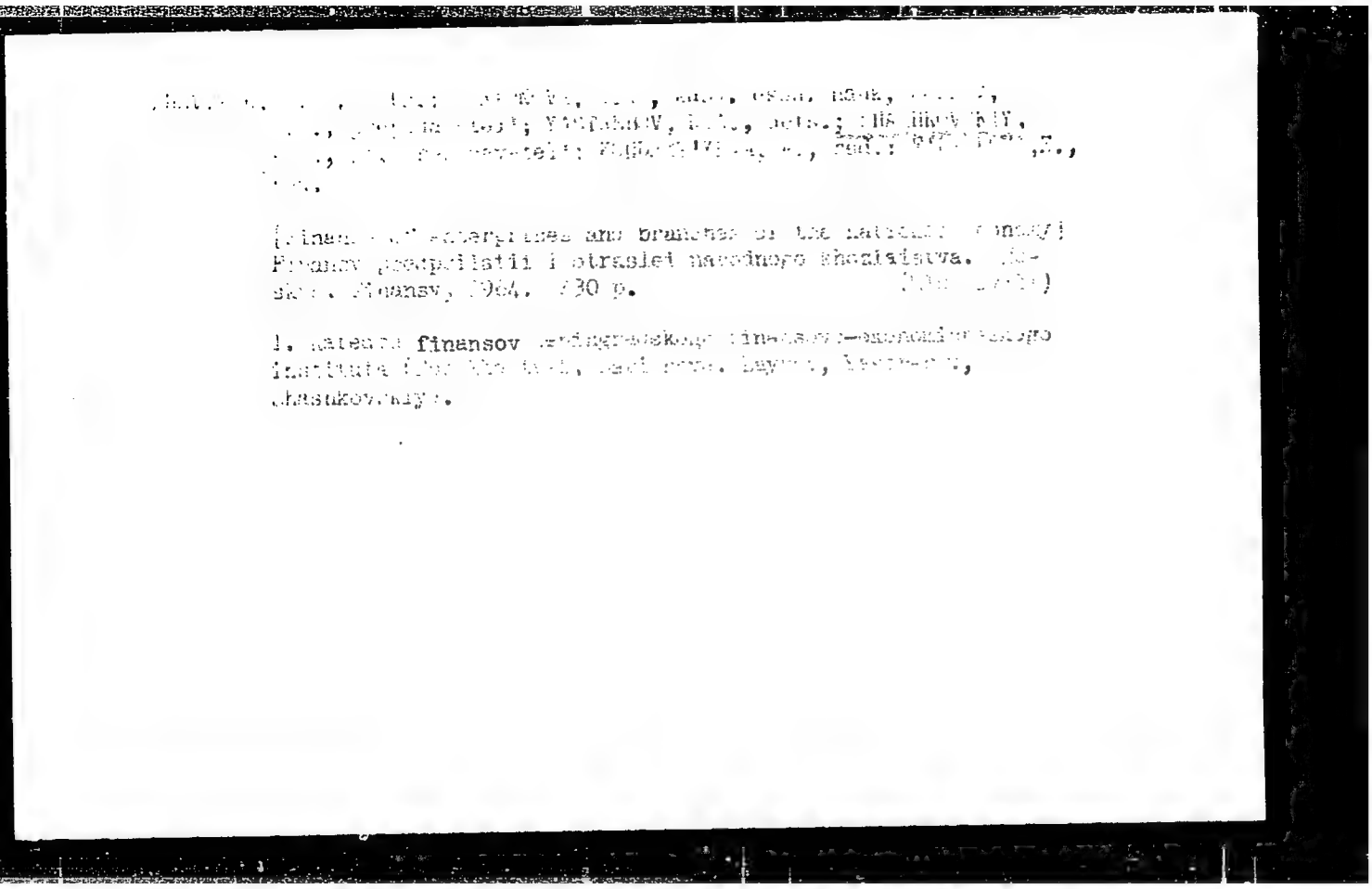

MARSHAK, S., inzh.; SHASHKOVSKIY, G., inzh.

The K-59 carburetor of the "Moskvich-407" automobile. Avt. transp. 37 no.10:45-47 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Automobiles--Engines--Carburetors)

MARSHAK, Semen Filippovich; SHASHKOVSKIY, Gennadiy Yuvenal'yevich; GROZOVSKIY, T.S., red.; GORYACHKINA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Adjustment of the "Moskvich" automobiles] Regulirovka avtomobilei "Moskvich." Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 17:2)

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 420 - I

BOOK Call No.: TR146.S44

Author: SHASHLOV, B. A.
Full Title: LABORATORY WORK ON THE THEORY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES
Transliterated Title: Laboratornyye raboty po teorii fotograficheskikh protsessov

Publishing Data
Originating Agency: None
Publishing House: State Publishing House "Iskusstvo"
Date: 1953 No. pp.: 128 No. of copies: 3,000
Editorial Staff: None

Text Data
Coverage: This is a practical handbook for laboratory photographic problems which students of the technological departments of polygraphical institutes are required to perform. The first part includes problems which deal with the study of the quality of photographic processes (exposure, processing of negatives, printing, reduction and intensification); the second part deals with sensitometry and with sensitometrical instruments, methods of measurement and sensitometrical characteristics of photographic layers. In problems 12 and 13 Russian-made instruments for sensimetrical measurements are briefly outlined (Sensitometers FSR-4 and GOI, densitometer IFT-11). They are in principle similar to those used in the USA.

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Laboratornyye raboty po teorii fotograficheskikh protsessov AID 420 - I

The book does not supply any original methods or apparatus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Laboratornyye raboty po teorii fotograficheskikh protsessov AID 420 - I

Laboratornyye raboty po teorii fotograficheskikh protsessov AID 420 - I

Purpose: Approved by the Main Administration for Higher Education of the Ministry of Culture, USSR, as a textbook for students of polygraphical institutes, and intended specifically for the needs of the laboratory of the Moscow Polygraphical Institute.

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 11 (1939-1952)

Available: Library of Congress.

[illegible], [illegible]

Dissertation: "Control of Color Separation and Color Separation Retouching With the Aid of Colored Diapositives." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Polygraphy Inst, 24 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 19 May 54.

SO: [illegible], 26 Nov 1954

VENDROVSKIY, K.V.; SHASHLOV, B.A.; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, redaktor; TELESHEV, A.N., redaktor; MATISSEN, Z.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[For the beginner in photography] Nachinaiushchemy fotoliubiteliu. Pod red.E.A.Iofisa. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1957. 164 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Biblioteka fotoliubitelia, no.12)
(Photography)

SHISHLOV, B. A.

Distr: 4E2d

Effect of antifogging agents on the value of the contrast coefficient of photographic layers. V. I. Sheberstov and B. A. Shishlov (Polygraphic Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Nauch. i Prikladn. Fot. i Kinematografii* 3, 42-6(1958); cf. Faerman and Pletnev, *C.A.* 52, 933*i*.—Sensitometric measurements were made of several types of film after development at 25° in a Metol-hydroquinone developer, initially bromide-free, to which were added varying amts. of KBr, benzotriazole (I), naphthotriazole (II), nitrobenzimidazole (III), 3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole-5-thione (IV), 5-methyl-7-hydroxy-2,3,4-triazaindolizine (V), 2-mercaptobenzimidazole-6-sulfonic acid (VI), or bis(phenyltetrazolyl) disulfide (VII). Data on max. contrast (γ_m), development time (t) required to attain γ_m, fog d. at time t, $\gamma_{t,1}$ corresponding to a fog d. of 0.2, and development time in min. ($t_{1.5}$) required to attain a γ of 1.5 are tabulated for Aerofilm Type 10. The concn. in g./l. of the given antifoggant yielding the highest value of γ_m, the resulting γ_m, $\gamma_{0.2}$, and $t_{1.5}$ in that order are as follows: KBr, 4, 1.35, 1.05, 3.8; I, 0.5, 3.25, 3.05, 2.3; II, 0.2, 2.55, 2.00, 2.5; III, 0.1, 2.50, 2.50, 2.8; IV, 0.05, 3.50, 1.05, 3.2; V, 10, 2.25, 1.30, 10.0; VI 0.2, 2.10, 1.60, 3.0; VII, 0.1, 4.15, 4.15, 3.8. The value of γ_m is not changed by KBr, V, or VI, but is increased by I, II, III, IV, or VII.

J. W. Loveless, Jr.

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1

AUTHORS: Vendrovskiy, K.V.; Shashlov B.A. SOV 77-3-4-17/23

TITLE: The Use of the GOST 2817-50 Sensitometric System for Determining the Properties of Technical Photographic Films (O primenenii sensitometricheskoy sistemy GOST 2817-50 dlya otsenki svoystv fototekhnicheskikh plenok)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 293-294 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors attack the GOST 2817-50 sensitometric system for determining the sensitivity of films intended for various types of photographic practice by testing them under "average conditions". The different groups of films are not interchangeable and should therefore be tested under various conditions suitable for each designation (e.g. polygraphy, astronomical or aerial photography). Some examples of the discrepancies between the average conditions used in testing and those met with in practice are given. In determining the criterion of photosensitivity of a given film its designated use and the conditions of development should be taken into account when selecting a point on the straight-line portion of the characteristic curve. The authors point out that the criterion $D_c + 0.2$ lies outside the working densities of films. The

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The Use of the GOST 2817-50 Sensitometric System for Determining the Properties of Technical Photographic Films

typographical laboratory of "Pravda" uses, besides the standard criterion, D_o + 1.8 as criterion for determining the sensitivity of facsimile films. There is 1 graph.

1. Photographic films--Properties 2. Photographic films--Sensitivity

SOV 77-3-4-22/23

AUTHOR: Shashlov, B.A.; Sheberstov, V.I.

TITLE: Photographic Training in Institutes of Higher Learning (Fotograficheskoye obrazovaniye v vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniyakh); Instruction in the Photographic Process at the Moscow Polygraphic Institute (Prepodavaniye distsiplin fotograficheskogo tsikla v Moskovskom poligraficheskom institute)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 311-313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Photographic training is given in the Institute, mainly by the faculty of polygraphic technology, and is divided into: 1) a general course in polygraphy, 2) theory of photographic processes, and 3) the technology of preparing prints. The general course consists of 6 hours of lectures by Docent N.N. Polyanskiy and 20 hours of practical and laboratory work. The theory of photographic processes course comprises 34 hrs of lectures and 56 hrs of practical and laboratory work containing 12-14 problems. The lectures are read by the authors and the laboratory work is under the supervision of Assistant Docent V.V. Vendrovskiy. The technology of print preparation course is divided into 60 hours of lectures and 60 hours of practical and laboratory work (14 prob-

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Photographic Training in Institutes of Higher Learning; Instruction in the Photographic Process at the Moscow Polygraphic Institute

lems). Lectures are read by Docent M.I. Sinyakov and laboratory work is organized by Docent Yu.I. Zolotnitskiy and Senior Docent M.A. Ivanov. Details of the courses and post-graduate facilities are given.

1. Photography--Study and teaching

Card 2/2

VENDROVSKIY, K.V., inzh.; SHASHLOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Reciprocity failure in photographic reproductions. Nauch. trudy MPI no.7/8:157-164 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Photomechanical processes)

SHEBERSTOV, V.I., kand.khim.nauk, dotsent; SHASHLOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Investigation of the effect of benzotriazole in developing FT-30 photographic films. Nauch. trudy MPI no.7/8:189-196 '58. (MIRA 14:12)

(Photography--Developing and developers) (Benzotriazole)

VENDROVSKIY, Karl Valerianovich; SHASHLOV, Boris Appolonovich; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[For the beginning amateur photographer] Nachinaiushchemu fotolubiteliu. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Pod red. E.A.Iofise. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959. 175 p. (Biblioteka fotolubitelia, no.12) (MIRA 13:1)
(Photography--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

SHASHLOV, B.A.; ANDREYEV, Yu.S.

Sensitometric light source for testing industrial photographic films. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 5 no.6:448-449 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1.Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.
(Photography—Films—Testing)

BARINOV, L.V.; GEODAKOV, A.I.; GRINEVICH, G.Ya.; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRIMERMAN, P.M.; LAPAURI, A.A.; MINENKOV, I.B.; PANFILOV, N.D.; PELL', V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERTSIK, A.G.; POLYANSKIY, N.N.; POPOV, A.N.; SIDOROV, A.G.; SUROV, S.G.; SHASHLOV, B.A.; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the amateur-photographer] Spravochnik fotoliubitelia. Pod obshchei red. E.A.Iofisa i V.G.Pellia. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1961. 530 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Photography---Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

SHEBERSTOV, V.I.; SHASHLOV, B.A.

Effect of some organic compounds on the selectivity of photographic development. Zhur.nauch.i prikl. fot.i kin. 6 no.6:413-417 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.
(Photography--Developing and developers)

VENDROVSKIY, K.V.; TRUBNIKOVA, A.A.; SHASHLOV, B.A.

Effect of stannous chloride on infective development.
Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.6:470-471 N-D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.
(Photography—Developing and developers)
(Stannous chloride)

SHASHLOV, B.A.

"Achievements of the scientific photography, "vol.8.
Reviewed by B.A.Shashlov. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 8
no.1:77-78 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Photography--Scientific applications)

KERUTSKITE, M.K.; RYABOVA, L.M.; SHASHLOV, B.A.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.

Effect of triethanolamine and organic dyes on the sensitivity of ammonium chromate gelatin layers. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.4:303-304 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).
(Photographic sensitometry) (Ethanol)

SHASHLOV, Boris Apollonovich; KARANDEYEVA, V.A., red.; ZYKIN, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory course on the theory of photographic processes] Laboratornyi praktikum po teorii fotoprotsessov, Moskva, "Iskusstvo," 1963. 229 p. (MIRA 17:4)

ANDREYEV, Yu.S.; SHASHLOV, B.A.

Optical properties of photosensitive layers used in photo copying processes. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.1:38-46 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.

SHASHLOV, V.I.

Dynamic roentgenologic observations in phlegmon of the stomach.
Vest.rent. i rad. no.5:67-74 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry rentgenologii (zav.-prof. I.L. Tager) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir.V.P. Lebedeva) i Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach--prof.A.N.Shabanov)
(STOMACH, dis.
phlegmon, motility in x-ray)
(PHLEGMON,
stomach, motility in, x-ray)

SHASHLOV, Valentin Ivanovich; TAGER, I.L., obshchiy red.

[X rays] Rentgenovy luchi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 130 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(X RAYS)

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SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956

KHIL'CHEVSKIY, V.V. [Khil'chevs'kyi, V.V.]; SHASHLOV, V.I.; PISARENKO, G.S. [Pysarenko, H.S.], otv.red.; DZYATKOVSKAYA, N.P. [Dziatkivs'ka, N.P.] red.-leksikograf; REMENNIK, T.K., red.izd-va; YEFIMOVA, M.I. [IEfimova, M.I.], tekhn.red.

[Russian-Ukrainian dictionary on mechanical engineering and general manufacture of machinery] Russko-ukrainskii slovar' po mashinovedeniiu i obshchemu mashinostroeniiu. 16000 terminov. Sost.V.V.Khil'chevskii i V.I.Shashkov. Kiev, 1959. 232 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Pisarenko).

(Technology--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian)

SAMSONOV, G. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5303

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po dempfirovaniyu kolebaniy.
Kiyev, 1958.

Trudy Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya po dempfirovaniyu kolebaniy, 17 - 19 dekabrya 1958 g. (Transactions of the Scientific and Technical Conference on the Damping of Vibrations, Held 17 - 19 December, 1958) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1960.
178 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrinskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.

Editorial Board: I. N. Frantsevich, G. S. Pisarenko (Resp. Ed.), O. V. Samsonov, V. V. Grigor'yeva, and A. P. Yakovlev; Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Kisina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk.

COVERAGE: The book contains 27 articles dealing with principal results of theoretical and experimental investigations of energy dissipation in mechanical vibrations carried out in the Soviet Union from 1956 to 1958. Problems of energy dissipation in materials and factors affecting it are discussed. Purportedly new methods of experimental investigation of damping of vibrations are presented. Attention is given to the recently developed nonlinear theory of calculating vibrations in elastic systems, taking energy dissipation into account. Attempts to analyze internal energy dissipation in materials using methods of mathematical statistics are discussed. Some articles deal with engineering problems in dynamics, in which damping is claimed to play a highly substantial part. Aspirant N. I. Nikitin, of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute, is mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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NIKOVTSEV, G.P.; PONOMARENKO, V.P.; SHASHLOVA, R.A.

New data on the representatives of the genus Liparis in the Barents Sea. Zool. zhur. 42 no.9:1415-1418 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Polar Research and Designing Institute of Marine Fishery Management and Oceanography, Murmansk.

DANILOV, V.I.; CHEREPANOV, K. Ye.; ANTROPOV, K.V., osmotrshchik-avtomatichik; KHRIPUNOV, V.S., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik; SHASHMURIN, A. Ye., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik

Are emergency brake accelerators necessary on freight trains? Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.3:43 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Master avtokontrol'nogo stantsii Sverdlovsk-Sortirovochnay (for Danilov). 2. Starshiy master punkta tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Sverdlovsk-Sortirovochnaya (for Cherepanov) 3. Stantsiya Sverdlovsk--Sortirovochnaya (for Antropov, Khripunov, Shashmurin).
(Railroads--Brakes)

105-8-13/20

AUTHOR: SHASHMURIN, G.A.

TITLE: On the Connected Neutral Conductors in Low-Voltage Overhead Lines. (O zamykanii nulevykh provodov vozdushnykh liniy nizkogo napryazheniya, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 8, pp 60 - 62 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the operation of a line with connected neutral conductors is safer and cheaper. If the neutral conductors of a three-phase network are not connected and the wire breaks, then a great voltage asymmetry may develop at the consumers of the current which are connected to the line in the direction of the fault point. The same may happen in a two-phase network with one non-connected neutral conductor, even if it has uniform load of phases. In networks with connected neutral conductors such a voltage asymmetry at the current consumers is impossible. It is possible that short circuits, which are not switched off by the safety device, occur in the case of non-connected neutral conductors, if there exists an interruption of contact in the neutral conductor or if the conductor breaks. A network with closed neutral conductors is also safer with regard to zero voltage. Moreover the loss of voltage is smaller and therefore the cross sections may be kept somewhat smaller.

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105-8-13/20

On the Connected Neutral Conductors in Low-Voltage Overhead Lines.

(With 2 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovsk Branch of the Tyazhpromelektroproyekt. (Sverdlovskoye otdeleniye Tyazhpromelektroproyekta, Russian)
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 15.5.1956.
Available: Library of Congress
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S/020/60/134/006/028/031
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Boliter, Ye. P., Gryaznov, N. S., and Shashmurin, P. I.

TITLE: Radiography of Coal Caking

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 6, pp. 1403-1405

TEXT: The authors wanted to solve the problem as to whether merely an interaction of the surface of coal grains or a dispersion takes place in caking. They investigated the caking of Kuznetsk Г6 (G6) gas coals from the mine imeni Kirov and the Polysayevskaya mine, types КЖ14 (KZh14), 1Ж26 (1Zh26), and К2 (K2). Surfaces of coal samples were ground and marked with Ca^{45} (radiant energy 0.354 Mev, half-life 152 d). $Ca^{45}Cl_2$ or $Ca^{45}(NO_3)_2$ was applied to the ground sections, and the calcium was fixed as a sulfate or carbonate by means of K_2SO_4 or Na_2CO_3. The samples were coked at a pressure of 1 kg/cm^2, and their plastic deformation was determined (Table 1). Then, the coke samples were cut into small pieces, ground, and radiographed (exposure of the photographic plate 7-15 d).

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Radiography of Coal Caking

S/020/60/134/006/028/031
B004/B054

The radiographs are shown in Figs. 1, 2. Summing up: A higher or lower plastic deformation of the grains occurs depending on the degree of softening of the coal. The grains are, however, not dispersed; thus, their chemical interaction in caking is restricted to the surface layer. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk
(Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Coal Chemistry, Sverdlovsk)

PRESENTED: May 6, 1960, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1960

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S/080/62/035/001/00?/013
D245/D304

AUTHORS: Shashmurin, P. I., Bolimer, Ye. P., and Novikov, V.N.

TITLE: Distribution of Ge during the coking of anthracite

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1962, 26-29

TEXT: The authors studied the distribution of Ge in the products of coking coal using the isotope ^{71}Ge as a tracer, added in the form of GeO_2. The specimens were heated in a horizontal furnace to 900°C, the heating rate being to 250° in the first 30 minutes and then at 3° per minute. Asbestos filters in the tube were used to absorb the vapors formed, removing the tarry constituents. The results showed that 70 - 80% of Ge in the original coal was retained in the coke formed and that the gases evolved contained only traces (not more than 0.2% of the Ge content of the coal). Ge passing into the vapor phase was almost completely retained in the asbestos filters where it became reduced by H_2 and CO to Ge metal. The Ge on the asbestos could be easily recovered by boiling with 10% HNO_3

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Distribution of Ge ...

solution. It was shown experimentally that the ^{71}Ge tracer added was distributed in the products in exactly the same way as the natural Ge present in the coal. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1960

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